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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1781.

OPERATIONS of the Allied Armies of France and America, under the Command of His Excellency General WASHINGTON, from the Inveſtment of the Britiſh Poſts of York and Gloucester to the SURRENDER of Lord CORNWALLIS.

Head-Quarters, Camp before York, October 1, 1781.

SIR,

LAST evening I was honoured with your Excellency's favour of the 21ſt ult. with its incloſure. The intelligence it contains reſpecting the Britiſh fleet is very agreeable, and will be immediately tranſmitted to the Count de Graſſe.

In my laſt, which bore date the 23d ult. I informed, that our preparations for a near inveſtment of the enemy at York were faſt ripening to a point. I have now to acquaint your Excellency, that I marched from Williamſburg with the whole army on the 28th, and approached within about two miles of the enemy at York, at which diſtance a ſhew was made of ſome oppoſition on our left; but upon the Count Rochambeau, who commands that part of the army, his moving a few pieces of field artillery, under the direction of the Baron de Viominil, and giving a few ſhots, the enemy retired. On the 29th the American troops moved forward, and took their ground in front of the enemy's works on their left. No oppoſition, except a few ſcattered ſhots from a ſmall work by Moore's mill, on Wormley Creek, and a battery on the left of Pigeon Quarter. A ſmall fire all day from our riflemen and the enemy's jagers. 30th, in the morning, we diſcovered that the enemy had evacuated all their exterior line of works, and withdrawn to thoſe near the body of the town. By this means we are in poſſeſſion of very advantageous grounds, which command, in a very near advance, almoſt the whole remaining line of their defence. All the expedition that our circumſtances will admit is uſing, to bring up our heavy artillery and ſtores, and to open our batteries. This work, I hope, will be executed in a few days, when our fire will begin with great vigour.

The inveſtment of the enemy is now fully compleated, and drawn very near their lines, except on the river above the town, where their communication is ſtill open. To prevent this, and to compleat the new blockade, a requeſt is gone to the Count de Graſſe, deſiring him to puſh, if he thinks it practicable, one or more ſhips above the town. This, if effected, will anſwer many very valuable purpoſes.

The poſition of the Count de Graſſe is judiciouſly taken; the main fleet keeping their ſtation in Lynn Haven Bay, and detachments made to ſecure the rivers. The determination of the Count is favourably diſpoſed to comply with our wiſhes in every neceſſary co-operation.

I ſhall continue to keep Congreſs adviſed of ſuch occurrences as are worthy the communication.

With the higheſt regard and eſteem, I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Head-Quarters before York, October 12, 1781.

SIR,

MY laſt diſpatch to your Excellency was of the 6th. I then informed you that we ſhould open trenches on that night; we did ſo, and eſtabliſhed our firſt parallel within 600 yards of the enemy's works, with the loſs of only one officer of the French artillery wounded, and ſixteen privates killed and wounded, the greateſt part of which were of the French line.

The 7th and 8th were employed in compleating the firſt parallel, and in erecting batteries ſomewhat advanced of it.

The 9th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the French battery on the left, of four twelve-pounders, ſix mortars and howitzers, opened, and at five o'clock the American battery on the right, of ſix eighteen and twenty-four pounders, two mortars and two howitzers, opened alſo. We were informed that our ſhells did conſiderable execution in the town, and we could perceive that our ſhot, which were directed againſt the enemy's embrazures, injured them much.

The 10th two French batteries, one of ten eighteen and twenty-four pounders and ſix mortars and howitzers, the other of four eighteen pounders, opened, as did two more American batteries, one of four eighteen pounders, the other of two mortars.

The fire now became ſo exceſſively heavy, that the enemy withdrew their cannon from their embrazures, placed them behind the merlins, and ſcarcely fired a ſhot during the whole day. In the evening the Charon frigate, of 44 guns, was ſet on fire by a hot ball from the French battery on the left, and entirely conſumed. Her guns and ſtores had been taken out. By the report of a deſerter, our ſhells, which were thrown with the utmoſt degree of preciſion, did much miſchief in the courſe of the day.

Yeſterday morning two of the enemy's tranſports were fired by hot ſhot and burnt. This has occaſioned them to warp their ſhipping as far over to the Glouceſter ſhore as poſſible.

We laſt night advanced our ſecond parallel within 300 yards of the enemy's works, with little or no annoyance from them. Only one man was killed and three or four wounded. I ſhall think it ſtrange indeed if Lord Cornwallis makes no vigorous exertions in the courſe of this night, or very ſoon after.

I cannot but acknowledge the the infinite obligations I am under to his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau; the Marquis St. Simon, commanding the troops from the Weſt-Indies; the other General officers, and indeed the officers of every denomination in the French army, for the aſſiſtance which they afford me. The experience of many of thoſe gentlemen in the buſineſs before us, is of the utmoſt advantage in the preſent operation. And I am ſenſible it muſt give your Excellency and Congreſs the higheſt pleaſure, to know that the greateſt harmony prevails between the two armies. They ſeem actuated by one ſpirit—that of ſupporting the honour of the allied arms, and puſhing their approaches with the utmoſt vigour. I have the honour to be, with perfect reſpect and eſteem,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient, And very humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Head-Quarters before York, October 16, 1781.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to inform your Excellency in my laſt of the 12th inſtant, that we had the evening before opened our ſecond parallel. The 13th and 14th we were employed in compleating it. The engineers having deemed the two redoubts on the left of the enemy's line ſufficiently injured by our ſhot and ſhells, to make them practicable, it was determined to carry them by aſſault on the evening of the 14th. The following diſpoſition was accordingly made: The work on the enemy's extreme left to be attacked by the American light infantry, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette; the other by a detachment of the French grenadiers and chaſſeurs, commanded by Major-General the Baron de Viominil. I have the pleaſure to inform your Excellency that we ſucceeded in both. Nothing could exceed the firmneſs and bravery of the troops. They advanced under the fire of the enemy without returning a ſhot, and effected the buſineſs with the bayonet only. The reports of his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, the Marquis de la Fayette, and Lieut. Col. Hamilton, copies of which I incloſe, enter more particularly into a detail of the mode in which the attacks on the part of the French and American columns were conducted. We made priſoners in both redoubts, one Major, two Captains, three ſubalterns, and ſixty-ſeven privates.

The works which we have carried are of vaſt importance to us. From them we ſhall enfilade the enemy's whole line; and I am in hopes we ſhall be able to command the communication from York to Glouceſter.

I think the batteries of the ſecond parallel will be in ſufficient forwardneſs to begin to play in the courſe of this day.

The enemy laſt night made a ſortie for the firſt time; they entered one of the French and one of the American batteries, on the ſecond parallel, which were unfiniſhed. They had only time to thruſt the points of their bayonets into four pieces of the French and two of the American artillery, and broke them off; but the ſpikes were eaſily extracted. They were repulſed the moment the ſupporting troops came up, leaving behind them ſeven or eight dead, and ſix priſoners. The French had four officers and twelve privates killed and wounded, and we had one ſergeant mortally wounded.

I incloſe your Excellency a return of the killed and wounded of both armies, up to the preſent time. It is much ſmaller than might have been expected.

I have the honour to be, with perfect reſpect, Your Excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

Copy of the report of his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau.

ON the night between the 14th and 15th inſtant, the trench was mounted by the regiments of Gatinois and Royal Deux-ponts, commanded by the Baron de Viominil, to which were added four companies of French auxiliary grenadiers. We had reſolved to attack, as ſoon as dark, the two redoubts on the left of the enemy, that were detached from their other works. The Marquis de la Fayette undertook that on our right, with the American troops; the Baron de Viominil that on the left, with the French. Four hundred grenadiers, commanded by the Count William Deux-ponts and Mr. de L'Eſtrade, Lieut. Col. of Gatinois, opened the attack; they were ſupported by the regiment of Gatinois. The Marquis de la Fayette and the Baron de Viominil made ſo vigorous and ſtrong a diſpoſition of their troops, that they carried the two redoubts ſword in hand, and killed, wounded, or took the greater part of thoſe who defended them. The number of priſoners amounts to 73, one Major and five other officers included.

The troops, both American and French, have ſhewn the moſt diſtinguiſhed courage. The Count William Deux-ponts was ſlightly wounded by a cannon ball; he is not in the leaſt danger. The Chevalier de la Methe, Adjutant Quarter-Maſter-General, has been ſeverely wounded in both knees by two different muſquet balls. M. de Sireuit, Captain of the Chaſſeurs of the regiment of Agenois, and two other officers of the ſame regiment, have been wounded. 'Tis the third time that M. de Sireuit, though very young, has been wounded; unluckily, this time the wound is very dangerous. We have had 100 men killed or wounded. The troops are full of the higheſt praiſes of the Baron de Viominil, who likewiſe is exceedingly pleaſed with their courage and firmneſs.

I have ordered two days pay to be diſtributed to the four companies of grenadiers and chaſſeurs of the regiment of Gatinois and Royal Deux-ponts, beſides a more conſiderable reward to the ax-bearers and carpenters, who opened the way for the troops through the abbattis and palliſadoes.

Camp before York, October 16, 1781.

My dear GENERAL,

YOUR Excelleney having perſonally ſeen our diſpoſitions, I ſhall only give an account of what paſſed in the execution.

Col. Gimat's battalion led the van, and was followed by that of Col. Hamilton, who commanded the whole advanced corps; at the ſame time a party of 80 men, under Col. Laurens, turned the redoubts. I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the report I have received from Col. Hamilton, whoſe well known talents and gallantry were on this occaſion moſt conſpicuous and ſerviceable. Our obligations to him, to Col. Gimat, to Col. Laurens, and to each and all the officers and men, are above expreſſion. Not one gun was fired, and the ardour of the troops did not give time to the ſappers to derange the abbatis; and owing to the conduct of the commanders, and bravery of the men, the redoubts was ſtormed with uncommon rapidity.

Col. Barber's battalion, which was the firſt in the ſupporting column, being detached to the aid of the advance, arrived at the moment they were getting over the works, and executed their orders with the utmoſt alacrity. The Colonel was ſlightly wounded. The remainder of the column, under Generals Muhlenberg and Hazen, advanced with admirable firmneſs and diſcipline. Col. Voſe's battalion diſplayed to the left, a part of the diviſion ſucceſſively dreſſing by him, whilſt a kind of ſecond line was forming columns in the rear. It adds greatly to the character of the troops, that under the fire of the enemy, they diſplayed with perfect ſilence and order.

Give me leave particularly to mention Major Barber, Diviſion Inſpector, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and received a wound by a cannon ball.

In making the arrangements for the ſupport of the works we had reduced, I was happy to find Gen. Wayne and the Pennſylvanians ſo ſituated, as to have given us, in caſe of need, the moſt effectual ſupport.

I have the honour to be, with the moſt perfect reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt humble Servant,

LA FAYETTE.

His Excellency General Waſhington.

Camp before York-Town, October 15, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to render you an account of the corps under my command, in your attack of laſt night upon the redoubt on the left of the enemy's lines.

Agreeable to your orders we advanced in two columns with unloaded arms, the right compoſed of Lieut. Col. Gimat's battalion and my own, commanded by Major Fiſh. The left of a detachment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, deſtined to take the enemy in reverſe, and intercept their retreat. The column on the right was preceded by a van guard of twenty men, led by Lieut. Manſfield; and a detachment of ſappers and miners, commanded by Capt. Gilliland, for the purpoſe of removing obſtructions.

The redoubt was commanded by Major Campbell, with a detachment of Britiſh and German troops, and was compleatly in a ſtate of defence.

The rapidity and immediate ſucceſs of the aſſault are the beſt comment on the behaviour of the troops.

Lieut. Col. Laurens diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an exact and vigorous execution of his part of the plan, by entering the enemy's works, with his corps, among the foremoſt, and making priſoner the commanding officer of the redoubt. Lieut. Col. Gimat's battalion, which formed the van of the right attack, and which fell under my immediate obſervation, encouraged by the deciſive and animated example of their leader, advanced with an ardour and reſolution ſuperior to every obſtacle. They were ſeconded by Major Fiſh with the battalion under his command, who, when the front of the column reached the abbattis, unlocking his corps to the left, as he had been directed, advanced with ſuch celerity, as to arrive in time to participate in the aſſault.

Lieut. Manſfield deſerves particular commendation for the coolneſs, firmneſs and punctuality, with which he conducted the van guard. Captain Olney, who commanded the firſt platoon of Gimat's battalion, is entitled to peculiar applauſe. He led his platoon into the work with exemplary intrepidity, and received two bayonet wounds. Captain Gilliland, with the detachment of ſappers and miners, acquitted themſelves in a manner that did them great honour.

I do but juſtice to the ſeveral corps, when I have the pleaſure to aſſure you there was not an officer nor ſoldier, whoſe behaviour, if it could be particularized, would not have a claim to the warmeſt approbation. As it would have been attended with delay and loſs to wait for the removal of the abbatis and palliſades, the ardor of the troops was indulged in paſſing over them.

There was a happy coincidence of movements. The redoubt was in the ſame moment inveloped and carried on every part. The enemy are entitled to the acknowledgment of an honourable defence.

Permit me to have the ſatisfaction of expreſſing our obligations to Colonel Armand, Captain Segonge, the Chevalier de Fontivieux, and Captain Bedkin, officers of his corps, who, acting upon this occaſion as volunteers, proceeded at the head of the right column, and entering the redoubt among the firſt, by the their gallant example contributed to the ſucceſs of the enterprize.

Our killed and wounded you will perceive by the encloſed return. I ſenſibly felt, at a critical period, the loſs of the aſſiſtance of Lieutenant Colonel Gimat, who received a muſquet ball in his foot, which obliged him to retire from the field. Captain Bets of Laurens's corps, Captain Hunt and Lieut. Mansfield, of Gimat's, were wounded with the bayonet, in gallantly entering the work. Capt. Lieut. Kirkpatrick, of the corps of ſappers and miners, received a wound in the ditch. Incloſed is a return of the priſoners. The killed and wounded of the enemy did not exceed eight. Incapable of imitating examples of barbarity, and forgetting recent provocations, the ſoldiery ſpared every man who ceaſed to reſiſt. I have the honour to be, with the warmeſt eſteem and attachment,

S I R,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

A. HAMILTON, Lieut. Col. Com.

The Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the French Troops ſince the beginning of the Siege of York.

From the 6th to the 7th October.

	Kill.	Wound.
In making the firſt parallel.		
Main attack,	0	1
Attack up the river at the left,	0	7
One officer of the artillery wounded.		
From the 7th to the 8th.		
In making the batteries upon the firſt parallel.		
Main attack,	0	6
From the 8th to the 9th.		
Continuation of the batteries.		
Main attack,	1	1
From the 9th to the 10th.		
Continuation of the batteries.	0	2
Attack up the river.	0	0
From the 10th to the 11th.		
The batteries firing---main attack,	1	1
From the 11th to the 12th.		
Opening the ſecond parallel.		
Main attack,	0	4
Attack up the river,	0	3
From the 12th to the 13th.		
Commencing of the batteries on the 2d parallel	6	11
Two officers wounded.		
From the 13th to the 14th.		
Continuation of the batteries,	1	28
Attack up the river,	0	3
From the 14th to the 15th.		
Attack of the two redoubts of the enemy down the river,	41	57
Six officers wounded.		
Total.	50	124

Nine officers wounded, two of them ſince dead.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the American Army from the 28th September, 1781, the day of the inveſtiture of York, to the ſtorm of the enemy's redoubts, on the night of the 14th October following, incluſive.

From the inveſtiture of York to the opening of the firſt parallel on the evening of the 6th October incluſive.

Continentals. Killed, 1 Sergeant, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Colonel*, 2 rank and file.

Militia. Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 6 rank and file.

From the opening of the firſt parallel, to that of the ſecond on the evening of the 11th October, incluſive.

Continentals. Killed, 2 rank and file. Wounded, 3 rank and file.

Militia. Wounded, 3 rank and file.

From the opening of the ſecond parallel to the 14th October, incluſive.

Continentals. Killed, 1 Captain, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Captain, 7 rank and file.

Militia. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded, 7 rank and file.

At the ſtorm on the evening of the 14th October.

Continentals. Killed, 8 rank and file. Wounded, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 28 rank and file.

Total—Continentals. Killed, 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, 16 rank and file. Wounded, 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 40 rank and file.

Total—Militia. Killed, 4 rank and file. Wounded, 16 rank and file

Officers Killed at the opening of the ſecond parallel.

Captain White, of Colonel Voſe's battalion infantry.

Wounded at ditto.

Captain Goſſelen, of General Hazen's regiment.

Officers Wounded at the ſtorm.

Lieutenant-Colonels Barber and Gimat.

Major Barber, Inſpector to light infantry diviſion.

Captains Olney and Hunt, of Colonel Gimat's battalion infantry.

Captain-Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, corps of ſappers and miners.

Lieutenant Mansfield, of Colonel Gimat's battalion infantry.

EDWARD HAND, A. G.

* *Colonel Scammel, ſince dead.*

Head-Quarters, near York, October 19, 1781.

S I R,

I HAVE the honour to inform Congreſs, that a reduction of the Britiſh army under the command of Lord Cornwallis is moſt happily effected. The unremitting ardour which actuated every officer and ſoldier in the combined army on this occaſion, has principally led to this important event—at an earlier period than my moſt ſanguine hopes had induced me to expect.

The ſingular ſpirit of emulation, which animated the whole army from the firſt commencement of our operations, has filled my mind with the higheſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction, and had given me the happieſt preſages of ſucceſs.

On the 17th inſtant a letter was received from Lord Cornwallis, propoſing a meeting of Commiſſioners to conſult on terms for the ſurrender of the poſts of York and Glouceſter. This letter (the firſt which had paſſed between us) opened a correſpondence—a copy of which I do myſelf the honour to incloſe; that correſpondence was followed by the definitive capitulation, which was agreed to, and ſigned the 19th; copy of which is alſo herewith tranſmitted, and which, I hope, will meet the approbation of Congreſs.

I ſhould be wanting in the feelings of gratitude, did I not mention on this occaſion, with the warmeſt ſenſe of acknowledgments, the very chearful and able aſſiſtance which I have received in the courſe of our operations, from his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, and all his officers of every rank, in their reſpective capacities.—Nothing could equal the zeal of our allies, but the emulating ſpirit of the American officers, whoſe ardour would not ſuffer their exertions to be exceeded.

The very uncommon degree of duty and fatigue which the nature of the ſervice required from the officers of engineers and artillery of both armies, obliges me particularly to mention the obligations I am under to the commanding and other officers of thoſe corps.

I wiſh it was in my power to expreſs to Congreſs, how much I feel myſelf indebted to the Count de Graſſe and the officers of the fleet under his command, for the diſtinguiſhed aid and ſupport which has been afforded by them, between whom, and the army, the moſt happy concurrence of ſentiments and views have ſubſiſted, and from whom every poſſible co-operation has been experienced, which the moſt harmonious intercourſe could afford.

Returns of the Priſoners, Military Stores, Ordinance, Shipping and other matters, I ſhall do myſelf the honour to tranſmit to Congreſs, as ſoon as they can be collected by the heads of departments to which they belong.

Colonel Laurens and the Viſcount de Noailles, on the part of the combined army, were the gentlemen who acted as Commiſſioners for forming and ſettling the terms of Capitulation and Surrender herewith tranſmitted—to whom I am particularly obliged for their readineſs and attention exhibited on the occaſion

Col. Tilghman, one of my Aids de Camp, will have the honour to deliver theſe diſpatches to your Excellency—he will be able to inform you of every minute circumſtance which is not particularly mentioned in my letter—his merits which are too well known to need any obſervation at this time, have gained my particular attention, and I could wiſh that they may be honoured by the notice of your Excellency and Congreſs.

Your Excellency and Congreſs will be pleaſed to accept my congratulations on this happy event, and believe me to be, with the higheſt reſpect and eſteem, Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs.

P. S. Though I am not poſſeſſed of the particular returns, yet I have reaſon to ſuppoſe that the number of priſoners will be between 5 and 6000, excluſive of ſeamen and others.

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE *of October 25.*

Gaudia magna nuncio.

THE man who, in the ſhade of public or private misfortune, diſcovers a diſpoſition, callous to the ſtings of adverſity, or deaf to the ſofter duties of ſorrow, is equally an enemy to the enjoyment of happineſs, with him who is inſenſible to the ſmiles of proſperity; both are enemies to ſympathy, the parent of every ſocial affection, and neither deſerve the favours of fortune; becauſe (if blind to her frowns) he cannot taſte with delicacy her excellencies. In public danger, to deſpond ſhews a limited exertion of ſoul, which, fatal to that confidence of action that extricates the bold adventurous from the wiles of difficulty: but not to rejoice in public felicity, is an apoſtacy to fortune, equally reprehenſible: To withhold or refuſe congratulations to the republic, when ſhe rejoices, indicates a want of ſympathy in her members, with her viciſſitudes, that declares no very great ſhare of intereſtedneſs in her concerns. No well affected citizen can withhold his voice from the general congratulations for which the preſent glorious proſpect of our military affairs gives ſufficient ground; and ſhould the impulſes of a warm heart elevate our expectations to a height, which the iſſue may prove too ſanguine, ſuch an error of the judgment would be more than expiated by the piety of the anticipation.

Since we claſſed ourſelves a member in the confederacy of republics, never, as at this juncture, have the affairs of the union wore an aſpect ſo flouriſhing. The ſtate of Maryland, as well from the certainty of ſecuring thoſe liberties, for which, with the real energy of freemen, ſhe hath contended, as from the felicity of ſeeing warded off that blow which ſhe lately expected, whoſe ruin ſhe ſaw ſo exemplarily marked in her ſiſter ſtates, hath the higheſt and peculiar cauſes for congratulation. More than half the charms of proſperity are borrowed from contraſt: Of theſe joys, the citizens of the ſouthern ſtates, this included, are the moſt competent judges, when ſcenes and proſpects of the moſt ſevere and alarming nature are exchanged for ſuch as at preſent are preſented, of a complexion the moſt encouraging and auſpicious. Happy indeed muſt we feel, when reflection forces her eye from theſe ſubjects, which at preſent engage the contemplation of the United States, to a period ſo dreary, that even hope, "that friend to him whom every friend forſakes," was almoſt outſtripped by the rapid progreſs of war, to the proſpects of ſo lately as the ſummer, when ſympathy with our ſouthern ſtates became but the melancholy anticipapation of misfortunes, whoſe edge we expected quickly to experience at our own doors; ſcenes which the fancies of the fair ſex could not have painted! misfortunes, which, from a concurrence of the moſt vigorous exertions of the armies, aided by a fortunate completion of the happieſt contingencies, have by this ſtate been felt but in idea.

Were it pardonable in men to fear at all, who are engaged in the cauſe of freedom, and who are actuated by the invincible ſpirit of virtue, at the opening of the ſouthern campaign what had we not to fear! The virtuous remnant of a virtuous army were reduced almoſt beyond the hope of ſucceſsful oppoſition, againſt an enemy ſo vaſtly ſuperior in numbers; an enemy who, to the unarmed and defenceleſs, to the women and the aged, were, from the mode of war lately adopted by the Britiſh parliament, become doubly formidable, and, from the moſt rigid execution of their orders, doubly the objects of terror and imprecation; orders which gave the varniſh of duty and loyalty, to the licentious indulgence of principles and paſſions, before but partially embelliſhed with the ſanction of authority, which an Algerine two hundred years ſince would have bluſhed to own, but which the magic of a Britiſh parliament hath claſſed amongſt the conſtituents of Britiſh patriotism. From an enemy thus diſpoſed by principle, thus licenſed in infamy, and chartered from the obligations of the laws of war, what exertion of military ſtrength, what effort of malevolent reſentment, had not the ſouthern ſtates juſt grounds to expect? Nor had they, or the army, that pleaſure which ariſes from retaliation; there was a generoſity in their natures, which could not inflict an indiſcriminate vengeance on the captive; a humanity, which could not, by a ſentimental alchemy, draw rapture from the groans of the tortured. During the whole war, an unuſual degree of ſeverity and ill treatment hath diſtinguiſhed the captivity of the American priſoners of war; but as ſoon as barbarity was covered from cenſure by the ſhield of miniſterial maxims, the Britiſh army, except a very few officers of ſentiment, reſigned as an irkſome check to their meanneſſes and avarice, that feeling and politeneſs, which is equally the amiable offſpring of education and a good heart, and which, in a leſs refined degree and mode, was, even in the rude ages of chivalry, the diſtinguiſhing trait of a gentleman ſoldier. Early they taught in the American army, that valour and patriotiſm in an enemy were the objects of their deteſtation; and when the chance of the field, or ſuperior numbers, gave them to their dungeons, inſtead of that delicacy of treatment and manners, which marks the truly brave victorious, which by affecting an atonement to the captive hero, for the caprice of fortune, gains a gentler conqueſt over the hearts of the generous, they have made them the ſubjects of the moſt daſtardly upbraidings and deliberate reſentment. Of this, the brave officers whom lately we ſaw from Carolina, ſcarred as well with wounds received under the vain protection of the laws of war and honour, as with thoſe received in the field; worn and emaciated by famine, and ragged from the licenſed pilfer of the ſoldiery; theſe are animating examples; theſe are facts, and inſtances which the hand of Charity herſelf will indelibly mark upon our memories, and the knowledge of which will become to poſterity an inſtitute of patriotiſm.

Such was the inauſpicious poſture of affairs in the ſpring, when reſolution was our only aid, and proſpect of ſuccours from the French our only hope. Of what heart-felt pleaſure muſt the well affected citizen be ſenſible, when, from a ſcene ſo precarious, ſo big with a complication of ills, both from want of troops and money, ſix, nay two months, preſent to his eye one ſo replete with the moſt flattering appearances; the concurrence of circumſtances, to which our warmeſt expectations did not ſtretch; events, in which Prophecy herſelf would have been diſcredited. To whatever point we turn our eyes, the proſpect is more ſmiling; our finances laſt Spring wore the moſt diſtracted derangement; and the mortal blow juſt given the continental currency was an event, that muſt have ſhaken the ranks of any other army, than ſuch as was compoſed of good and faithful freemen, and commanded by the moſt celebrated and virtuous of men. Our currency hath mended. From the vigilant œconomy, and ſkilful arrangement of our Financier General, aided by the ſpirited ſubſcriptions of the people, the nerves of our finances have received a firmer tone, have taken the beauty of ſyſtem, and now exiſt under a permanency of reſpect and value. Even laſt ſpring, the moſt alarming period of our depreciation, our credit was higher in Europe than the generality of our friends thought it to have been; of this the loan of ſpecie negotiated by the Hon. Col. Laurens is a proof; his preſent importation of ſpecie and cloathing are circumſtances of the moſt joyful conſideration. The aſſurances of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as they bear all the outward marks of the warmeſt concern for our cauſe, ſo are they illuſtrated by the moſt brilliant and well concerted co-operation in our military deſigns; facts which evince his unfeigned ſincerity, and demonſtrably atteſt his generous reſolutions to ſupport the INDEPENDENCY of America. Theſe are benefits which claim the beſt returns of preference and gratitude from every American, whoſe eyes are not meanly ſhut by the policy of early inculcated prejudices againſt the great ſervices of the French nation; for ſuch muſt appear the preſent fleets and armies of that nation, ſuch their alliance itſelf, which, in the eyes of all Europe, reflects a great degree of national importance on the United States. The patronage of ſo puiſſant a monarch as Louis XVI. does the confederacy the utmoſt honour; for as it is an open avowal of the juſtice of our cauſe, ſo is it to be conſidered a public acknowledgment of that importance and grandeur to which by independence we ſhall arrive. Whatever motives may oſtenſibly connect an alliance between two nations, the real cauſe of union lies not ſo much in principles of generoſity, as in a reciprocal intereſt. This foundation is the real, this the firmeſt bond of national friendſhips. The French are confeſſedly the moſt able politicians in Europe. From their known ſuperiority, they are doubly watched. This encreaſes their vigilance to the affairs and intereſts of their people. Upon the firſt dawn of a firm and uniform reſiſtance to and reſentment againſt Great-Britain, they ſaw the vaſt commercial emoluments which muſt reſult to them as allies of an Independent America. Their young Monarch, under reſolutions which flowed from an high ſenſe of the rights of mankind, the maintenance of which reflects the only real glory on crowned heads, ſtretched forth the ſaving arm of friendſhip, claimed the protection of an infant empire as his peculiar glory, and choſe the Independence of America as the event which was to immortaliſe him. The prophetic ſpirit of policy ſaw, that to aſſiſt us, and by aſſiſting engage our gratitude, was their intereſt; the paſſion for doing good was that which, void of the calculations of policy, actuated their Monarch, and determined him to aſſiſt at all hazards a people whoſe confidence he had gained, againſt a nation whoſe low boaſt it hath been to do enormities with impunity. This reſtive ſpirit, the diſturber of the repoſe of Europe, he hath curbed to the moſt mortifying reſtrictions; and limiting by a ſuperior navy the latitude of their marine enterpriſes, hath given a confidence to commerce, of which, from the inſults of theſe lordlings, ſhe was deſtitute. From theſe proſperous foreign connections and intereſt, with freſh pleaſure we may draw in our obſervations to objects, in which as Americans, particularly as citizens of Maryland, we are more immediately and intimately intereſted. The allied army, under the auſpices of our great Commander in Chief, in Virginia, exhibits a proſpect full of the moſt favourable impreſſions, and auguring the happieſt iſſue to America.

Lord Cornwallis, that irreſiſtible wanderer, hath at length periodicated his rambles, in the mode we could moſt have wiſhed, and in the ſcene of his humanity, where the feelings of ſtate will be fully gratified. Led by his evil genius, and prompted by that diſtraction and infatuation incident to the ſchemes of tyranny, we have ſeen his Lordſhip ſinking by evaſions before the ſword of oppoſition, and moving in the meaſure of Burgoynade, trapped with a fine army in the theatre of his victories; in the poſſeſſion of that object of his military adventures, which, like an ignis fatuus, hath lured and danced him into an inextricable difficulty. *Natura ferox, vehemens; maximum*

*bonum in celeritate putabat**. The catastrophe of this living military drama, may be in future to some American the groundwork of a farce; and when time, that candid and most faithful knight, shall have burst the chains of that spell and fascination which at present preclude a just calculation of their losses, when a sensibility of their misfortunes becomes one of the most striking, though not most mortifying, characteristic of the British nation, the tale of Lord Cornwallis, like that of a Richard, may afford to some native genius the fable of an historic tragedy!

A REPUBLICAN.

Cambridge, October 15, 1781.

* *Sal. Bel. Cat.*

TRENTON, *October* 24.

On Monday, the 15th instant, a party of Refugees from Sandy Hook, landed at Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, and under cover of the night, marched undiscovered to Colt's Neck, near 15 miles from the place of their landing, and took 6 of the inhabitants from their houses. The alarm reached the Court-house between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, when a small number of the inhabitants who were in the village of Freehold and its vicinity (accompanied by Dr. NATHANIEL SCUDDER, accidentally in the place that night) went immediately in pursuit of them, hoping either to relieve their friends who had been stolen into captivity, or to chastise the enemy for their temerity. They rode to Black-Point, the place where the Refugees landed, with all possible speed, fell in with, attacked the rear of the Refugee party, and drove them on board their boat; in which skirmishing, to the great grief of our party, Dr. NATHANIEL SCUDDER, whilst he was bravely advancing on the enemy, received a wound by a musket ball passing through his head, of which he instantly expired. His remains were removed from the place of action to his own house, with all the decency and solemnity suitable to so mournful and melancholy an occasion. On Wednesday, the 17th, a most excellent and affecting sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. M. WOODHULL, from the following words, "*And all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah, and Jeremiah lamented for Josiah*," ii. Chron. xxxv chap. 24th and 25th verses. After which his remains, attended by the most numerous and respectable concourse of people ever known on a similar occasion in this country, were interred at the Presbyterian Church in Freehold, with the honours of war. Few men have fell in this country that were so useful in life, or so generally mourned for in death. He was a tender husband, an affectionate parent, a sympathetic, generous, real friend, a disinterested determined patriot, and has since the commencement of the war devoted his time, his talents, and a large part of a comfortable estate to the service of his country, and what will add a lustre to the whole, we trust he is the finished christain.

Thus has this great and good man fell in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, having left behind him an inconsolable widow, five amiable children, and a very numerous acquaintance to lament his fall.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 31.

On the 9th instant, P. M. departed this life, the Rev. ISAAC STELLE, of Piscataqua, in East Jersey, in the 63d year of his age. His remains were the 11th decently interred in said town, on which occasion a suitable discourse was preached from Luke xii. 43. by the Rev. Benjamin Millar.---In him met, and with peculiar lustre shone, the loving husband----the tender-hearted father----the good neighbour---the eminent christian---the faithful minister, and the true patriot and friend of mankind. For strictness of piety, fervour of devotion, engaging, pathetic and moving address, he had few his equals: That as his praise was in the churches of Christ, so now they are called to mourn the loss of this eminent servant of God.

*** Dr. RUSH's LECTURES will begin on the third Monday in November next.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has removed into Front-street, near the Draw-bridge, and next door to the Honourable Robert Morris's, where he continues to carry on the Gold and Silver Smith's business, in all its various branches; and has for sale the following articles, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms, viz.

COFFEE POTS,
Waiters,
Tea Canisters,
Cream Urns,
Salts,
Soup Ladles,
Punch ditto,
Ditto Strainers,
Table and Tea Spoons,
Tea Tongs,
Carved and plain Shoe Buckles,
Ditto, ditto, Stock ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Knee ditto,
Ditto, ditto, Belt ditto,
Coat and Waistcoat Buttons,
Spurs,
Small Swords,
Cutteau de Chasse,
Sciffars Chains,
Hoops and ditto,
Shoe Clasps,
Steel-top Thimbles,
Silver-top Thimbles,
Gold Stock Buckles,
Ditto Buttons,
Ditto Ear Bobs,
Ditto Rings,
Ditto Broaches,
Paste Shoe Buckles,
Ditto Knee ditto,
Ditto Stock ditto,
Ditto Ear Bobs,
Ditto Broaches,
Ditto Buttons,
Ditto Rings,
Ditto Seals,
Ditto Hair Pins,
Morrocco Pocket Books,
Elegant Etwee Cases,
Smelling Bottles,
Hunting Knives and Forks,
Ink Pots,
Snuff Boxes,
Spectacles.
Chapes & Tongues, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful thanks to his former customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours. All those who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give satisfaction. His plate, from the largest to the smallest article, he will warrant good, both in quality and workmanship.

RICHARD HUMPHREYS.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1781.

THE Subscribers to the *National Bank*, or their Representatives, are requested to meet at the *City Tavern*, on *Thursday*, the first of *November*, at at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, to chuse DIRECTORS.

GEORGE CLYMER,
JOHN NIXON.

BY THE UNITED STATES,
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God, the Father of mercies, remarkably to assist and support the United States of America in their important struggle for liberty, against the long continued efforts of a powerful nation; it is the duty of all ranks to observe and thankfully acknowledge the interpositions of his Providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the contest, from its first rise to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many signal instances, of which we mention but a few.

In revealing the councils of our enemies, when the discoveries were seasonable and important, and the means were seemingly inadequate or fortuitous:—In preserving and even improving the union of the several States, on the breach of which our enemies placed their greatest dependence:—In increasing the number, and adding to the zeal and attachment of the friends of liberty:—In granting remarkable deliverances, and blessing us with the most signal success, when affairs seemed to have the most discouraging appearance:—In raising up for us a powerful and generous Ally, in one of the first of the European powers:—In confounding the councils of our enemies, and suffering them to pursue such measures, as have most directly contributed to frustrate their own desires and expectations:—Above all, in making their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of these States, when in their power, and their savage devastation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in opposition to them.

And as we cannot help leading the good people of these States to a retrospect on the events which have taken place since the beginning of the war, so we recommend in a particular manner to their observation, the goodness of God in the year now drawing to a conclusion. In which the Confederation of the United States has been compleated:—In which there have been so many instances of prowess and success in our armies, particularly in the southern States, where, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to struggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had over-run, leaving them only a post or two on or near the sea:—In which we have been so powerfully and effectually assisted by our Allies, while in all the conjunct operations the most perfect harmony has subsisted in the Allied Army:—In which there has been so plentiful a harvest, and so great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us easily to supply the wants of our army, but gives comfort and happiness to the whole people:—And in which, after the success of our Allies by sea, a General of the first rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the Allied forces, under the direction of our Commander in Chief.

It is therefore recommended to the several States to set apart the THIRTEENTH day of DECEMBER next, to be religiously observed as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on that day, with grateful hearts, to celebrate the praises of our gracious Benefactor; to confess our manifold sins; to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all grace, that it may please him to pardon our offences, and incline our hearts for the future to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity; to prosper our husbandmen, and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce; to impart wisdom and integrity to our Counsellors, judgement and fortitude to our Officers and Soldiers; to protect and prosper our illustrious Ally, and favour our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honourable and lasting peace; to bless all seminaries of learning; and cause *the knowledge of God to cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas.*

DONE in CONGRESS this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS M'KEAN, *President.*

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

A MALTSTER,

That understands his business, may meet with immediate employment and good wages, by applying to † REUBEN HAINS.

KAIGHN & ATTMORE,

At their STORE, in Second street, near the Baptist Meeting-house, have just opened, and have for SALE, a fresh assortment of

SEcond and Superfine Broad Cloths, of most colours.

Silk, Serge and Rattinet LININGS, and Thread, Silk and Twist to match;

And a beautiful and elegant assortment of Gold and Silver, Coat and Vest BUTTONS. †

York-Town Goal, October 11, 1781.

WAS committed into my custody on the 13th day of September last past, a certain NEGROE HARRY, who confesseth himself to be a slave to Nicholas Casey, of the State of Virginia, he is about five feet seven inches high, a likely fellow; had on an old felt hat, a torn shirt and trowsers, speaks tolerable good English, and says he was born in the State of New-York, in West-Chester; about twenty two years of age; his master is desired to come, pay the charges and take him away, within the space of four weeks, or he will be sold.

¶ MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

WAS LOST, about a Month ago,

The *twenty second volume of* RAPIN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

October 29, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in East-Nottingham township, Chester county, a small red BULL, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, within three weeks from this date, otherwise he will be sold for the same, by ¶ JOHN FULTON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Darby township, Chester county, on the 25th of September last, an old Grey HORSE, with a short switch tail, about 14 hands high, has neither brand or ear-mark; supposed to be about 15 or 16 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS MARSHALL, senior. †

Office of Finance,

OCTOBER 22, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received in this office, from the date hereof until the first day of December next inclusive, for supplying by contract the rations deliverable by the public at the post of West Point, and its dependencies, to such officers, soldiers and others, as are or may be entitled to them, from the first day of January to the last day of December, 1782, both inclusive.

The rations to be as follows, each ration to consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, and one gill of rum. Also one quart of salt, and two quarts of vinegar, to every hundred rations, and eight pounds of soap, and three pounds of candles, to every seven hundred rations.

The contractors to issue the said rations. The payments to be made in gold or silver, at the times stipulated in the contract. The proposals to be sent in sealed, and to contain the lowest prices and longest terms of payment, at which the parties will contract.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from France, and to be SOLD on reasonable terms, by

S. M. NESBITT, & Co.

At their STORE in Front-street, below Walnut-street,

AN elegant assortment of Callicoes and Chintzes; Superfine Cloths and Ratteens, with lining and trimmings; Britannia and Royal Linens; ell-wide Sheetings; common ell-wide Cloths; Coatings; Frizes; Swanskin; Flannels; Shalloons; Silks of various kinds; Sewing Silks assorted; Threads; Cotton and Silk Hose; Cambricks; Lawns; Muslins; Ribbands; Gauzes; Gauze, Lawn and Stamped Handkerchiefs; Check Linen Handkerchiefs; black and blond Laces; fine black Sattinet and Everlasting; Bohea and Hyson Teas; Nails of various sizes; Window Glass; Sail-Cloth; an assortment of Copper Ware; and sundry other goods. They have likewise for sale, Old Madeira Wines, some of excellent quality. ¶

South-Amboy, Middlesex county, Oct. 15, 1781.

THE Mulattoe Slave [advertised in this Gazette of the 5th September, 1781] named WILL, that run away the 19th of August from Benjamin Bunker, in New-Castle county, is taken up by Capt. James Morgan, and the owner is desired to come and take him away, paying the charges and reward, and proving his property. As there is no goal in this county to secure the said slave, he is desired to come and take him away immediately, there being no certainty of keeping him.

¶ 1 w. JAMES MORGAN.

BROKE out of the subscriber's yard, in Philadelphia, this morning, before day-light, Six Head of HORNED CATTLE, four Cows and two Steers; the largest cow had a good bell on, her colour of a dark red, her ears and elder black, 9 years old; one other cow lesser, much the same colour, 8 years old, some spots of white on her head; two smaller cows, black coloured, white faces, four years old; two bullocks, used sometimes in the yoke, 4 years old, their horns cut, much of a heighth, one of their faces white, of a dark brown colour. Whoever will secure the above cattle, and bring them to the house of Valantine Rees, tavern keeper in Philadelphia, Henry Hayes at Darby, Edward Vernim in Chester town, or to John M'Clenachan's mill in Chester county, Oxford township, shall have the Reward of SIX hard DOLLARS, paid by either of the men abovementioned.

October 27. ¶ VALANTINE REES.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, by the Subscriber, on the 19th day of November next, on the premises,

THE PLANTATION late belonging to Christian Ruth, in New-Britain, in the county of Bucks, deceased, about 26 miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres of good land, about 60 acres whereof are cleared, about 15 acres of good meadow already made, the chief part of which may be well watered, the remainder is well timbered; there are on the said premises, a good dwelling house, part whereof is stone, a good large barn, a well of excellent water (not known to fail in the driest season) near the door, a good bearing apple orchard, and other fruit trees; there is a small stream of constant running water near the dwelling house. The title is indisputable, and the conditions will be made known on the day of sale, by ¶ ANDREW RUTH, Executor.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, on the 7th of October, 1781, An Apprentice Lad, named JACOB YAW, about 17 years old, very small of his age, brown hair; had on, a brown coat, red striped jacket, brown homespun dimity breeches, and blue yarn stockings. Whoever secures the said lad, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WAGONER, Tanner.

N B. All Masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, and all others not to harbour, conceal, or detain him at their peril. † *Philadelphia, Oct.* 7.

To be SOLD or LETT,

And possession to be given immediately,

A TRACT of LAND, in Lower Dublin township, eleven miles from town, and one mile and a quarter from the Delaware, containing 105 acres, with a log house, barn and stable; 8 to 10 acres are good meadow, and 20 or more may be made and watered with very little expence; about 60 acres of the whole are clear, and the remainder woodland, of a good quality. The stream on it is sufficient for one or more mills. Goods would be taken in payment for most of it, if more convenient to the purchaser. The title indisputable.

Also to be lett, a small commodious HOUSE, consisting of four rooms and a cellar, with a large and excellent garden, on Walnut and Fifth-streets. For terms, apply to JOHN O'CONNOR, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut-streets. ¶

STOLEN, on the night of the 17th ult. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Maxatawny township, Berks county, a dark forrel MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, four years old, her off fore hoof much broken, trots and canters well, carries high, shod before, has neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have *Fifty Shillings* reward, and if the thief be taken and brought to justice, *Twenty Shillings* more, or *Three Pounds Ten Shillings* for mare and thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE CHRISTMAN.

SIR, *York, Virginia, October 17, 1781.*

I PROPOSE a ceſſation of hoſtilities for 24 hours, and that two officers may be appointed by each ſide, to meet at Mr. Moore's houſe, to ſettle terms for the ſurrender of the poſts of York and Gloucester.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
CORNWALLIS.

To his Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON,
commanding the combined forces of
France and America.

Camp before York, Oct. 17, 1781.

My LORD,

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordſhip's letter of this date.

An ardent deſire to ſpare the further effuſion of blood, will readily incline me to liſten to ſuch terms for the ſurrender of your poſts of York and Gloucester as are admiſſible.

I wiſh, previous to the meeting of Commiſſioners, that your Lordſhip's propoſals in writing may be ſent to the American lines; for which purpoſe a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, during two hours from the delivery of this letter, will be granted. I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant.
G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Lieutenant General
Earl CORNWALLIS, *commanding*
his Britannic Majeſty's forces, in
York and Gloucester.

York, in Virginia, Oct. 17, 1781. Half paſt 4, P. M.

SIR,

I HAVE this moment been honoured with your Excellency's letter, dated this day.

The time limited for ſending my anſwer, will not admit of entering into the detail of articles. But the baſis of my propoſals will be, that the garriſons of York and Gloucester ſhall be priſoners of war, with the cuſtomary honours; and, for the convenience of the individuals which I have the honour to command, that the Britiſh ſhall be ſent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under the engagement not to ſerve againſt France, America, or their Allies, until releaſed or regularly exchanged.---That all arms and public ſtores ſhall be delivered up to you; but that the uſual indulgence of ſide-arms to officers, and of retaining private property, ſhall be granted to officers and ſoldiers---and that the intereſt of individuals in civil capacities and connected with us, ſhall be attended to—If your Excellency thinks that a continuance of the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities will be neceſſary to tranſmit your anſwer, I ſhall have no objections to the hour that you propoſe. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON,
commanding, &c. &c.

Head-Quarters before York, October 18, 1781.

My LORD,

TO avoid unneceſſary diſcuſſions and delays, I ſhall at once, in anſwer to your Lordſhip's letter of yeſterday, declare the general baſis, upon which a definitive treaty of capitulation muſt take place—The garriſons of York and Gloucester, including the ſeamen, as you propoſe, will be received priſoners of war—The condition annexed, of ſending the Britiſh and German troops to the parts of Europe to which they reſpectively belong, is inadmiſſible---inſtead of this, they will be marched to ſuch parts of the country as can moſt conveniently provide for their ſubſiſtence; and the benevolent treatment of priſoners, which is invariably obſerved by the Americans, will be extended to them. The ſame honours will be granted to the ſurrendering army, as were granted to the garriſon of Charles-Town.

The ſhipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their guns, ſtores, tackling, furniture and apparel, ſhall be delivered in their preſent ſtate, to an officer of the navy, appointed to take poſſeſſion of them.

The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military cheſt, and publick ſtores, of every denomination, ſhall be delivered unimpaired, to the heads of departments to which they reſpectively belong.

The officers will be indulged in retaining their ſide-arms, and the officers and ſoldiers may preſerve their baggage and effects; with this reſerve, that property taken in the country will be reclaimed.

With regard to the individuals in civil capacities, whoſe intereſts your Lordſhip wiſhes may be attended to, until they are more particularly deſcribed, nothing definitive can be ſettled. I have to add, that I expect the ſick and wounded will be ſupplied with their own hoſpital ſtores, and be attended by Britiſh ſurgeons, particularly charged with the care of them.

Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to ſignify your determination, either to accept or reject the propoſals now offered, in the courſe of two hours from the delivery of this letter, that Commiſſioners may be appointed to digeſt the articles of capitulation—or a renewal of hoſtilities may take place. I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, &c.
G. WASHINGTON.

To Lieut. Gen. Earl CORNWALLIS,
commanding, &c.

SIR, *York, in Virginia, Oct. 18, 1781.*

I AGREE to open a treaty of capitulation, upon the baſis of the garriſons of York and Gloucester, including ſeamen, being priſoners of war, without annexing the condition of their being ſent to Europe; but I expect to receive a compenſation in arranging the articles of capitulation for the ſurrender of York-Town in its preſent ſtate of defence.—I ſhall, in particular, deſire that the Bonetta ſloop of war may be left entirely at my diſpoſal from the hour that the capitulation is ſigned; to receive an Aid-de Camp to carry my diſpatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and ſuch ſoldiers as I may think proper to ſend as paſſengers in her, to be manned with 50 men of her own crew, and to be permitted to ſail without examination, when my diſpatches are ready; engaging on my part, that the ſhip ſhall be brought back and delivered to you, if ſhe eſcapes the dangers of the ſea; that the crew and ſoldiers ſent as paſſengers ſhall be accounted for in future exchanges as priſoners; that ſhe ſhall carry off no officer without your conſent, nor public property of any kind; and I ſhall likewiſe deſire that the traders and inhabitants may preſerve their property, and that no perſon may be puniſhed for having joined the Britiſh troops.

If you chooſe to proceed to negociation on theſe grounds, I ſhall appoint two field officers of my army to meet two officers from you, at any time and place that you think proper, to digeſt the articles of capitulation. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
CORNWALLIS.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.
commanding, &c. &c.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION, ſettled between his Excellency General WASHINGTON, *Commander in Chief of the combined Forces of America and France; his Excellency the Count de* ROCHAMBEAU, *Lieut. General of the Armies of the King of France, Great Croſs of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary Troops of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in America; and his Excellency the Count de* GRASSE, *Lieut. General of the naval Armies of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Commander of the Order of St. Louis, commanding in chief the naval Army of France in the Cheſapeake, on the one Part----and the Right Hon. Earl* CORNWALLIS, *Lieut. General of his Britannic Majeſty's Forces, commanding the Garriſons of York and Gloucester; and* THOMAS SYMONDS, *Eſq; commanding his Britannic Majeſty's naval Forces in York river in Virginia, on the other Part.*

ARTICLE I. THE garriſons of York and Gloucester, including the officers and ſeamen of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips, as well as other mariners, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war to the combined forces of America and France.—The land troops to remain priſoners to the United States: The navy to the naval army of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. *Granted.*

ART. II. The artillery, arms, accoutrements, military cheſt, and public ſtores, of every denomination, ſhall be delivered unimpaired, to the heads of departments, appointed to receive them. *Granted.*

ART. III. At 12 o'clock this day the two redoubts on the left flank of York to be delivered, the one to a detachment of American Infantry, the other to a detachment of French Grenadiers---The garriſon of York will march out to a place to be appointed, in front of the poſts, at two o'clock preciſely, with ſhouldered arms, colours caſed and drums beating a Britiſh or German march---they are then to ground their arms and return to their encampment, where they will remain until they are diſpatched to the place of their deſtination---Two works on the Gloucester ſide, will be delivered at one o'clock to detachments of French and American troops appointed to poſſeſs them---The garriſon will march out at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry with their ſwords drawn, trumpets ſounding, and the infantry in the manner preſcribed for the garriſon of York---They are likewiſe to return to their encampment until they can be finally marched off. *Granted.*

ART. IV. Officers are to retain their ſide arms---both officers and ſoldiers to keep their private property of every kind, and no part of their baggage or papers to be at any time ſubject to ſearch or inſpection---The baggage and papers of officers and ſoldiers taken during the ſiege to be likewiſe preſerved for them---It is underſtood that any property obviouſly belonging to the inhabitants of theſe States, in the poſſeſſion of the garriſon, ſhall be ſubject to be reclaimed. *Granted.*

ART. V. The ſoldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland or Pennſylvania, and as much by regiments as poſſible, and ſupplied with the ſame rations of proviſions as are allowed to ſoldiers in the ſervice of America: A field officer from each nation, viz. Britiſh, Anſpach and Heſſian, and other officers on parole, in proportion of one to fifty men, to be allowed to reſide near their reſpective regiments, to viſit them frequently and be witneſſes of their treatment—and that theſe officers may receive and deliver cloathing and other neceſſaries for them, for which paſsports are to be granted when applied for. *Granted.*

ART. VI. The General---Staff and other officers, not employed as mentioned in the above article, and who chuſe it, to be permitted to go on parole to Europe, to New-York, or to any other American maritime ports at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh forces, at their own option; and proper veſſels to be granted by the Count de Graſſe, to carry them, under flags of truce, to New-York within ten days from this date, if poſſible, and they to reſide in a diſtrict to be agreed upon hereafter, till they embark. The officers of the civil department of the army and navy to be included in this article. Paſſports to go by land to be granted to thoſe to whom veſſels cannot be furniſhed. *Granted.*

ART. VII. Officers to be allowed to keep ſoldiers as ſervants, according to the common practice of the army----Servants, not ſoldiers, are not to be conſidered as priſoners, and are to be allowed to attend their maſters.------ *Granted.*

ART. VIII. The Bonetta ſloop of war to be equipped and navigated by its preſent Captain and crew, and left entirely at the diſpoſal of Lord Cornwallis, from the hour that the capitulation is ſigned, to receive an Aid de Camp to carry diſpatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and ſuch ſoldiers as he may think proper to ſend to New-York, to be permitted to ſail without examination, when his diſpatches are ready.---His Lordſhip engaging on his part, that the ſhip ſhall be delivered to the order of the Count de Graſſe, if ſhe eſcapes the dangers of the ſeas---that ſhe ſhall not carry off any public ſtores---any part of the crew that may be deficient on her return and the ſoldiers, paſſengers, to be accounted for on her delivery.---*Granted.*

ART. IX. The traders are to preſerve their property, and to be allowed three months to diſpoſe of or remove them---and thoſe traders are not to be conſidered as priſoners of war.

ANS. The traders will be allowed to diſpoſe of their effects---the allied army having the right of pre-emption. The traders to be conſidered as priſoners of war on parole.

ART. X. Natives or inhabitants of different parts of this country, at preſent in York and Gloucester, are not to be puniſhed on account of having joined the Britiſh army.

ANS. This article cannot be aſſented to, being altogether of civil reſort.

ART. XI. Proper hoſpitals to be furniſhed for the ſick and wounded—they are to be attended by their own ſurgeons on parole, and they are to be furniſhed with medicines and ſtores from the American hoſpitals.

ANS. The hoſpital ſtores now in York and Gloucester ſhall be delivered for the uſe of the Britiſh ſick and wounded. Paſſports will be granted for procuring them further ſupplies from New-York, as occaſion may require, and proper hoſpitals will be furniſhed for the reception of the ſick and wounded of the two garriſons.

ART. XII. Waggons to be furniſhed to carry the baggage of the officers attending the ſoldiers, and the ſurgeons when travelling on account of the ſick, attending the hoſpitals, at the public expence.

ANS. They will be furniſhed if poſſible.

ART. XIII. The ſhipping and boats in the two harbours, with all their ſtores, guns, tackling and apparel, ſhall be delivered up in their preſent ſtate to an officer of the navy appointed to take poſſeſſion of them, previouſly unloading the private property, part of which had been on board for ſecurity during the ſiege. *Granted.*

ART. XIV. No article of the capitulation to be infringed, on pretext of repriſal, and if there be any doubtful expreſſions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common meaning and acceptation of the words. *Granted.*

Done at York, in Virginia, this 19th day of October, 1781.
CORNWALLIS,
THOMAS SYMONDS.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

A Proclamation.

BY virtue of a *Veniri Facias*, bearing date the 13th of October inſtant, under the hands and ſeals of the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice; William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, Second Juſtice; John Evans, Eſquire, Third Juſtice, and the Honourable George Bryan, Eſquire, Fourth Juſtice of the Supreme Courts, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to hear, try and determine all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes and offences as are by the laws of the ſaid Commonwealth made capital or felonies of death; and to deliver the goals of all perſons who are, or ſhall be, committed for any of the crimes aforeſaid; to the Sheriff of the county of Cheſter directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden at the Court-Houſe, in the borough of Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on MONDAY, the 12th day of November next, and that all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, Eſcheators, and all and every Conſtable of every liberty and townſhip in the ſaid county be there with Rolls, Records, Inquiſitions, Examinations, Indictments, and other their Remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices appertain to be done: And that all thoſe who will proſecute or follow againſt any ſuch priſoner or priſoners be then there, to proſecute or follow againſt them or any of them, as it ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Cheſter, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and in the ſixth year of American Independence.

† JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.
GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE SOLD,

Any time before the 15th of November, and if not then ſold, to be RENTED, and may be entered on immediately,

THAT well accuſtomed TAVERN,

formerly known by the Sign of the THREE HARTS, ſituate in the village of Newark, New Caſtle county, in Delaware State; together with a quantity of excellent MEADOW, ſituate oppoſite the tavern on the other ſide of the ſtreet; and a piece of good arable LAND at the back part of the houſe. There are on ſaid premiſes good ſtables for twelve horſes, and hay-houſes ſufficient to contain all the hay that may be uſed in ſaid tavern. The tavern-houſe, out-houſes and fences are all in excellent repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ HUGH GLASSFORD.

Newark, October 16, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, in a fine part of the country for wheat and paſture, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 12 from Cheſter; bounded by lands of Iſaac Maſſey, Enoch Yarnall, and others; pleaſantly ſituated in an excellent neighbourhood, convenient to ſeveral houſes for worſhip, and near ſeveral mills and a ſchool-houſe, containing 185 acres, on which are erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, and cellar under; a kitchen and cellar, and granary adjoining, all built with ſtone; a ſtone ſpring and waſh-houſe, over a never failing ſpring of water; a large ſtone barn, with ſtables and a cow-houſe under, and a waggon-houſe adjoining. About 15 acres of meadow, a conſiderable part being watered by a conſtant ſtream, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; a young thriving orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple-trees; alſo a number of excellent peach, pear and cherry-trees; about 50 acres of woodland, the greateſt part of which is extraordinary well timbered. The upland is divided into ſeven fields, ſix of which have water in the drieſt ſeaſons; now in the tenure of George Pierce. For terms of ſale, apply to

October, 1781. JOSHUA HOWELL, in Philadelphia.

George Meade, and Company,

At their STORES, on Walnut-ſtreet Wharff,
Have for SALE,
French BRANDY,
Batavia ARRACK,
Havanna & Port-au-Prince SUGARS,
COFFEE, SALT & RAISINS,
In Caſks and Jarrs.

Philadelphia, October 23, 1781. †4w.

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